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One of the things demonstrated by the school election is that the people wanted a change-in fact, two or three of them.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Sugar broker Chapman's persistent refusal to answer questions concerning his firm's handling of sugar stock for Senators shows beyond doubt that some of them

Those people who predicted that the Republican enthusiasm would dwindle after the conventions must be surprised at such demonstrations as that made in Danville Saturday night.

By way of admonition, it may be remarked that Indianapolis, as a whole, has passed through the period in which statesmen of the "Goose" Eden variety are influential at the polls.

Senator Vest, who deserted his State to be a rebel in 1861, is the proper person to denounce his associates as thieves because they fight his bill to surrender the American farmers' market to Canada.

The coupon system seems to have an enfeebling effect on the other department of the News. The three candidates whom it chose as its very own and ordered the people to elect were all turned down.

The Senate majority increased the duty on rice to about 50 per cent. ad valorem just after it had refused to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on eggs. But it is a confederate majority, it must be remembered.

The St. Louis confederate women who have made proclamation that the Nation began the war against the South must have confined their reading to a class of Northern school histories designed for Southern consumption.

Hereafter the discreet aspirant for office in this city will avoid anything which will insure him the advocacy of the News. The man who got the highest vote was not permitted to be even a mentionable candidate-Mr. Hendrickson.

The elaborate declaration of the New York broker that Senator Brice has not purchased sugar certificates, directly or indirectly, through his house, is intended to be impressive, but it is nevertheless more than funny when one thinks of Senator Brice leaving uncovered tracks.

The sudden departure of ex-Boss Croker for Europe was doubtless due to the fact that the police investigating committee had decided to summon him this week. No other man knew as much about Tammany corruption as he, and his flight shows how hot the committee is making it for the boodlers.

The result of Saturday in the school elections is, in a certain sense, a condemnation of the grabbing practices by the treasurers of the board. The people of Indianapolis believe that if any considerable amount of school money is on deposit the few thousands of dollars which it earns should go for the benefit of the schools rather than be divided between treasurer

Commenting on the school election the Sentinel says: "The knowing ones shook their heads and said there were no polltics in the contest and in some districts true, but all of those elected tics in the contest, and in some districts were Republicans." Certainly there were no politics in it, and those emirent Democrats, Sam Dinnen, "Goose" Eden, Fred Heier, O'Meara and others of that stripe were at the polls working for the re-election of Mr. Frenzel purely in the interest of higher education

The investigation of the New York police department by a committee of the State Senate has already elicited facts enough to prove that a colossal system of blackmail has prevailed for years, and that officers whose duty it is to see that the law is observed have grown rich through bribes paid them for permitting its violation. In several cases the proof is so clear that it will hardly be possible for the guilty officials to escape prosecution. The corruption is a result of Tammany methods and it exposure will probably contribute to the downfall of that organized infamy.

A statement prepared by a committee of the coal miners of this State and published in the Journal of Saturday contains the

To a certain extent we are compelled to buy from the company's stores. If a man es not he gets no show. After a man has worked out his debt at the store he is usually either discharged to make room fo to take a position that is not profitable We are paid partly in checks and partly in money. The checks are good for their face value at the company's stores, but else-where we are compelled to stand a dis-count of 10 or 15 per cent.

If this is true the miners have been unjustly treated and the law has been vio-

this State shall be paid every two weeks, I "and such payment shall be in lawful money of the United States, and any contract to the contrary shall be void." Another section of the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for any person, corporation or firm to pay any part of a miner's wages by check. It is also made a penal offense for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the mining business to charge its employes more than regular cash prices for merchandise of any kind. This is a good law and ought to be enforced. If any mine operator in Indiana pays his employes in whole or in part in store checks or in anything but lawful money he should be prosecuted. The "pluck-me" stores are an abomination and should be broken up. It ought to be the business of somebody or some organization to see that this law is enforced.

#### THE RESPONSIBLE AND DISAGREE-ING COAL OPERATORS.

It would seem that the time has come when the coal operators should unite upon a scale of wages which will put an end to the destructive and demoralizing strike. Two-thirds of the operators have expressed a desire to come to an immediate adjustment of the troubles, that the coal industry may be resumed. Those who hold out most strenuously are those operators who are responsible for the strike in Pennsylvaniamen who are charged with forcing down wages to the starvation point in order to control the trade. The mistake of President McBride, of the miners' organization, was that he did not confine the strike to the mines of such operators. It is now asserted that all the operators in Ohio and Indiana are practically agreed to go on with a scale of wages satisfactory to the miners, but that nothing can be done until the Pennsylvania operators, who are responsible for the troubles, and the Consolilated Coal Company, of Illinois, who constitute the main body of those who refuse to enter the combination, shall change their attitude. If there is no power to reach those mine owners who are responsible for the trouble they should be led to understand that the officers of the law will not sustain them in a determination to work their mines with labor whose wages are known to be insufficient to afford those who are forced to take them the necessaries of life. If such operators will not unite with others to make a fair scale of wages why cannot the two-thirds or more devise a plan which will bring them to terms? If a limited number of grasping operators, who are responsible for all the trouble, in connection with McBride's follow of a general strike, will not accept reasonable terms, the others and the railroads and other consumers of coal should discriminate against them. Indeed, it has now reached a stage where, if the few persist in compelling their men to work for what such operators as W. P. Rend, of Chicago, declare to be "starvation wages," all other coal interests are warranted in sustaining a strike in such mines and preventing the bringing in of other workmen and by other means creating pressure that will compel them to yield. Meantime, let work be resumed in all mines for which satisfactory wages can be agreed upon between operator and miner. There is yet room for the Governors of States, boards of trade and commercial clubs to act together to bring the minority of greedy coal operators to a realizing sense of the nature of their offense at the present time.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION. Saturday's school election has quite revolutionized the School Board. Three old and influential members go out, two to make room for men who have no experience, while another, Mr Hendrickson, who enters the board, has had an experience under the board in the past which can be of great value. The connection of Messrs. and Conner with the Manual Training School, which is not yet completed, was a strong argument in favor of their re-election. If Mr. Conner had seen fit to have declared himself a candidate, he would probably have been elected. If the election had been held two weeks ago Mr. Frenzel would have been re-elected by a class of men who, while remembering his sometimes offensive self-assertion, felt that his really good work in the board should be indorsed by their votes. It was not until they at least thought that they discovered, two or three days before the election, that he was attempting to Frenzelize the board by having men whom he could control placed in nomination against so good a member as Mr. Scott and so useful a man as Mr. Vonnegut can be, simply because, in some matters, they were sure to antagonize him that they changed their attitude. The eagerness with which an evening paper, which has ever been the personal organ of Mr. Frenzel, urged the support of candidates which would promote Mr. Frenzel's scheme first aroused this suspicion. In the desire of that organ to have a woman voted for in the Eleventh district, while turning its cold shoulder to another woman in the Tenth district, it disclosed to the average man its purpose to divide the former district for the benefit of the man whom Mr. Frenzel would prefer. The evening before the election Mr. Hendrickson, who received the largest vote of any candidate in the city, was ignored in the columns of Mr. Frenzel's personal organ as a competitor not worth mentioning, because that candidate was the last man in the city he would have in the board. Had Mr. Frenzel's hand not been shown in the putting of men in the field as candidates against Scott and Vonnegut, and in the course pursued by his organ, he could not have been beaten in his

It should here be added that the men who have been elected to succeed such men as Coffin, Frenzel and Conner can do no better, as far as the general policy is concerned, than to continue it. The average taxpayer was in full sympathy with the elder Vonnegut regarding the income derived from school funds; but when it comes to larger affairs, like the Manual Training School, the plans and the work which have been devised and begun must be carried to completion. If there should be any failure here from any cause within the control of the board, it would be better for those

go on to completion.

The new men are capable, and can fill the places of the men they succeed with credit. They have only to look after the general welfare as public-spirited citizens to maintain in the schools of Indianapolis the unsurpassed excellence which they have attained during the past fifteen years.

## RUSSIA'S ANTI-HEBREW LAWS.

There is a disposition in some quarters to make the American eagle scream over the refusal of Russia to allow Russian Jews who have become naturalized American citizens to re-enter that country. It would be well to go slow on that subject. This government cannot control the domestic policy of Russia relative to Hebrews more than it can on any other subject.

It is an established principle of international law that the government of any country may prohibit the entrance within it of any class of people whose presence it does not desire, or may require and compel their departure from it. It is a question of domestic policy for every government to determine for itself. As long ago as 1852 Edward Everett, then Secretary of State, wrote: "This government could never give up the right of excluding foreigners whose presence they might deem a source of danger to the United States." Secretary Fish, in a letter to Minister Washburn, in 1869, said: "The control of people within its limits, and the right to expel from its territory persons who are dangerous to the peace of the state, are too clearly within the essential attributes of sovereignty to be seriously contested." In 1883 Secretary Frelinghuysen, in a letter to one of our foreign ministers, said: "This government cannot contest the right of foreign governments to exclude, on police or other grounds, American citizens from their shores." This, of course, includes naturalized as well as na-

tive born American citizens The law of Russia allows Hebrews to reside only in certain places and on certain conditions, and it is hardly to be supposed that this law would be suspended in favor of Hebrews of American birth, or who have become naturalized American citizens. Again, the law of Russia prohibits foreignborn Jews from coming into Russia or becoming domiciled therein, and it would be unreasonable to expect that this law should be suspended as to Russian Jews who have become naturalized American citizens. It is not to the point to say that the Russian laws on this subject are narrow, illiberal, proscriptive and unjust. That is not for us to decide. They are the laws of Russia, and she has a right to make and enforce them. The most that the United States government can do is to present its views as to the treaty rights of American citizens desiring to enter Russia, and urge that no discrimination be made against Hebrews, but it is not at all likely that Russia would recognize our right to interfere in the matter, any more than this government would recognize the right of any other to dictate its policy in regard to the Chi-

## LET THE WOMEN TRY AGAIN.

Although the women who were candidates for the office of school commissioner were not elected, each received a vote that should, if considered properly, be encouraging to those who are advocating the admission of women to educational boards. It shows that a large number of citizens are favorable to the idea and willing to do their part to put it in practice under any circumstances. That a majority of voters in the two districts expressed a preference for male candidates on this occasion does not prove that they might not cast their ballots for women under other conditions. The truth is that the women's campaign was based entirely on sentiment. "It is desirable to have a woman on the board, therefore vote for our candidate because she is a woman." was the substance of the arguments heard in behalf of the ladies who were put forward. This was not satisfactory to many who know that the business of the board relates chiefly to the finances of the schools, and that a commissioner should be a man-or woman with a practical knowledge of affairs. It was made clear to all that the women who were seeking the positions are intelligent, well-informed and sufficiently familiar with the workings of the schools and educational theories. These qualifications alone are not enough. They may also be practical business women, but if so this indispensable requirement was not set forth as among their accomplishments. Other causes, in cluding the lingering old-fashioned prejudice against women in public life, doubtless contributed to their defeat, but the one named was probably the greatest obstacle. Next time the Local Council, or whoever is the backer of such a movement, will know better how to proceed. The candidate will be chosen because of her unquestioned fitness for the place, and some improvements will be made in campaign methods. The late election will serve as an object lesson in

several particulars. The Local Council wished it distinctly understood that it was backing but one of the two female candidates. As the other one got the most votes the question now under advisement is, "Shall the council join her or shall she join the council?"

A Kentucky paper which stated that the courts had decided the question in regard to separate coaches for colored people "on purely coonstitutional grounds," tries to lay the blame on the compositor.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Fly Time. 'Tis now the energetic fly,

Just as the sun begins to climb,

Betakes him to the sleeper's nose, And thereon hath a rousing time. The Reason of It. Johnsing-Why does you I'ish have whisky at dem wakes ob yours? Grogan-Sure, to see whether the mon is dead or not. If he don't be after gittin'

up to join th' boys in a drink we know it is time to bury him. Against Odds. Mrs. Wickwire-I see that a Cincinnati woman is the successful owner and man-

ager of three drug stores in that town. Mr. Wickwire-Well, what of it? Mrs. Wickwire-A good deal of it, think, when you take into consideration that Cincinnati is so far from being an

Iowa town. A Woman of Discernment. "It ain't the fear of women takin' up

lettin' 'em vote," said old Mrs. Jason. "They are jist afraid that when the women once git started they will make the men do the washin' and ironin' an' scrubbin' and all them little easy jobs of that kind

that the women has to do now." Richard W. Thompson. Most men are dead at ten-three score, And few survive to eighty-four. Here's to the boy of eighty-five, Who still is very much alive. With silver voice and silver hair, With mien and manners debonair-A gentleman of courtly grace, With form erect, with manly face; With troops of friends, with fame to spare, And honors round him everywhere! God bless him! May he still remain Until the centuries bloom again,-And then be born a boy once more, And live another five-four score. May he remain to battle wrong,

With Peace and Plenty happy be. -Charles L. Holstein. Indianapolis, June 9.

### THE INDIANA PRESS.

And lift his voice in accent strong,

Until our land from sea to sea.

The Democrats were the third party in the Oregon election.-Crawfordsville Jour-

Would anything serious happen if Congress went fishing and Mr. Cleveland stayed at home?-Decatur Journal. A paralyzed Democratic administration

paralyzes home industries, which paralyzes he laborers.-Bluffton Chronicle. The neighbors all seem to be satisfied with the passing of Pennoyer and now wait for Waite to go.-Terre Haute Expres. The defeat of the bill to repeal the State bank tax makes spanters of another plank of the Chicago platform.-Shelbyville Re-

This has been a hard season on European Cabinets as well as on young onions, early potatoes and cabbage plants.-South The same ratio of Republican gains in

Oregon holding good in Indiana next fall will give the Republicans the State by 40,000 majority.—Muncle Times. Senator Voorhees voted to give the Sugar Trust what it demanded. The Senator evidently wants to kill trusts by bringing about fatty degeneration.-Logansport Jour-

Stripes but not stars is the rule with the Indianapolis bank wreckers, and should be the law against all offenders, the more so when they occupy high places.—Lafayette

Granting that the Indiana miners are justified in striking, it would nevertheless prove a public calamity if they gaind a victory through violence and the destruc-tion of property -Marion Chronicle.

The Senate has adopted a resolution for the appointment of "a special committee on the existing public distress." As it will have to deal with Democrats, it is probable it will sit with closed doors.-Muncle

The Democratic party now stands before the country without a platform or any professed principles. Even the man who was better than the party and a platform in himself is scarcely recognized as a Demo-crat.—Richmond Palladium.

When strikers go to committing acts of violence, stopping mail trains and finally murdering a railroad engineer at his pos of duty they lose the respect of all and consequently lose what they have been contending for .- Anderson Bulletin.

The betrayal of the rights of the people by Democratic Senators in protecting the interests of trusts while establishing free trade for the masses is one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated by American representatives.—Bedford Mail. It has been a common practice to poke fun at the military department of the Indiana State government, but the emergency which has forced the Governor to order militia to the front to preserve peace and protect property in the mining districts has served to put a quietus on invidious criticism of our citizen-soldiery.-Lafayette

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A prisoner in the Joliet penitentiary has tamed a roach and a mouse. The roach rides on the mouse's back, standing almost erect and waving its forelegs in time to the air whistled by the convict. The warden regards the roach as the most intelligent bird he has ever seen.

One of the secrets of Lord Wolseley's success in life is his faculty of being always ready. When a British Premier. having tendered him in London the com-mand of the army at the cape of Good Hope, inquired, "When can you start" Wolseley answered without hesitation, "By the 4:15 train." It was then 1 o'clock. One of the many philanthropies of Worces-

ter, Mass., is conducted by Mrs. Albertina G. Cochrane, a widow. It is an asylum for cats. The people of the neighborhood take any vagrant feline that seems to desire a place of shelter to the asylum. The animals receive the best of food and the warmest of beds; and when it becomes necessary to end their earthly existence the most humane means are employed. Sarah Bernhardt has numberless ad-

mirers, and they are all tumbling over each other's heels in their anxiety to die for her. The eminent actress is now playing a part in which, during the last act, she rushes upon the stage and flings herself weeping upon the corpse of her lover. Viscounts senators, poets and artists write from all parts of the country offering their services as the corpse. And so Sarah Bernhardt, wishing to satisfy everybody, has a fresh corpse every evening.

The Bishop of Segovia, in Spain, recently discovered that his dean, Don Andres Gomez, a learned priest and author of many works, besides professing republican deas had belonged for thirty years to a local lodge of Freemasons. He admitted his guilt and abjured his errors, expressed regret and swore on the gospels and the crucifix his repentance, absolute submission and faith in the Catholic doctrine. He was led into an inner room, his upper gar-ments taken off and the bishop flogged him over the shoulders whilst the chanted the hymn "Miserere Mei." priests

Professor Rosenthal, who has been for many years a Christian missionary in Abyssinia, is now in this country telling how the missionaries in that country are persecuted. King Theodore was especially cruel to missionaries. They were first condemned to wear heavy bars of iron around their body and were then tried. The trial began by reading the genealogy of the King, which claimed for him a blood rela-tionship with Solomon and David, and the reading of which lasted four hours. During this reading the missionaries were compelled to stand unprotected in the burning

"What a beautiful thing is thought," she "A boon it is to myself and Jim; I sit and think he is thinking of me, And he sits and thinks I am thinking of

-New York Press.

"Poor little ring," the woman said. "Twelve weary years; twelve to a day Since thou wert given, and love is dead; He weeps alone, far, far away. Ah! little present, can it be I loved him less than he loved me?

"Poor withered rose," a soldier said: "Once worn upon my lady's breast: She weeps alone where love lies dead And I the truth have never guessed Through all these years. Oh, can it be I loved her less than she loved me?" -Cy Warman.

# PRAIZE FOR MATTHEWS.

The prompt action of Governor Matthews

has broken the back of lawlessness among the miners.-Richmond Item. Governor Matthews is certainly making a good record as a law enforcer. All honest and law-abiding people, irrespective of party, honor him for the firm stand that he has always taken in behalf of law and order.-Frankfort News. Governor Matthews is receiving merited

praise for his promptness and firmness in dealing with the striking lawbreakers in the mining districts. Delays are dangerous when mob law is rampant, and a man without a good stiff spine and a level head has no business to be in the gubernatorial chair nor sheriff of a county.-Mishawaka

So far as we have been able to observe the action of the Governor in the premises meets the general exproval of law-abiding

never been elected. That enterprise must | fiames that makes the men so opposed to | strikers so long as they kept within the pale of the law, but when overt acts were committed that interfered with the rights of others quite a change in sentiment was observable.-Martin County Tribune.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Every good and great thing has been called impossible before it is done.-Harriet Beecher Stowe. Such a servant as McPherson's is worth his weight in gold to a Senator with a ten-der conscience.—Buffalo Express.

The women who attend Breckinridge mass meetings must be of the kind who send flowers to murderers.-Rochester

The Senate had better hurry up. Fly time is approaching, and flies are always where there is sugar.-Kansas City

Journal. No smile is so genuine as that of the hen which, perched on the fence, watches the man next door make his garden. -Yonkers Statesman.

She-Am I the first woman you ever loved? He-Yes. Am I the first man who ever loved you? She (tempestuously)-You are insulting.-Tit Bits. If the steerage rate war continues much

longer an immigrant's passage to America will be almost as cheap as if he came by mail.-New York Journal. "How shall I enter the money the cashier skipped with?" asked the bookkeeper: "un-

der the profit and loss?" "No; suppose you put it under the running expenses." -Toronto Reporter. There are officials in high position who care not who makes the poetry of the country if they be permitted to write a sugar schedule for a tariff bill.-New York

Mail and Express.

HOW THE SENATOR TALKED IN AT-LANTA THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

Protection a Part of American History and Progress-Freedom of Trade Attractive Only in Sound.

Atlanta Special to St. Louis Globe-Demo-To those who are watching the course of Senator Dan W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the pending tariff bill, it will be news that he preceded Governor McKinley as an advo-

cate of "protection for protection's sake." Just now Atlanta is talking up a new exposition, and that recalls the exposition of 1881. The opening day of that exposition, besides the sounds of brass bands, the tread of the military and the flying of flags, had for its orator the distinguished Democratic Senator from Indiana. Upon the stage were seated Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, Senator Vance, of North Carolina, and others whose official station stamped them as recognized Democratic leaders.

It was before this assemblage that Senator Voorhees, in his most ponderous tones, declared that-

"I am not here to discuss the different politics which have from time to time been advanced, but the great fact of protection, whether as an incident to the raising of revenue, or in a bolder and more direct form, is a part of American history and American progress."

This reference to protection, "in a bolder and more direct form," was received with cheers and approval from the audience and those upon the stage, besides being praised next day by the press of the State as "patriotic and statesmanlike."

The cotton States exposition of 1881 was looked forward to, as it really became, a great era for the industrial South. To broaden its character and to make it speak for the whole section, instead of for the State, Senator Vance, of North Carolina was selected to deliver the address of wel-come, which he did by a glowing description of the possibilities of Southern indus tries as the supplement of Southern agriculture. From this Senator Voorhees tool his cue. He described the condition of Asia, purely pastoral and agricultural, and that of Europe, where the friction of manufac-tures developed the possibilities of both people and soil. Europe, and especially Great Britain, fostered and encourage their industries. The result was the high civilization which made Europe surprise the plain dwellers of the East. Then arose the Republic of the West, which found itself forced to protect its manufacturers, not only for the welfare of her own citizens. but as a reprisal against the actions of the British government. The Senator then traced the mighty possibilities of the South, its minerals and its monopoly of cotton. Deftly he argued that the value of the cotton crop would be quadrupled by engaging in its manufacture as well. From this point the speech, as stenographically reported at the time by Mr. Samuel W. Small, 2nd corrected by Senator Voorhees himself, reads:

THREE GREAT PROPOSITIONS. "It was discovered more than half a century ago that the cotton fields of the Southern States were capable under proper cultivation of supplying not only all American industries, but all the cotton industries of the civilized nations of the world. With the knowledge of this fact on the part of the South on one hand, and the activity and intelligent energy of manufacturing capital in this country and abroad on the other, arose those great and vital questions of American statesmanship which are still engaging the public thought. There were three national and necessary propositions to be considered in connection with the production and manufacture of cotton, and they remain substantially the same to the present hour.

"1. The establishment and maintenance of the manufacturing industries of the United States were essential to the domestic prosperity and the real independence of the Amrican people.
"2. The manufacturer claimed from his

government a protection against foreign competition with which he was unable to contend, and which, if left free, would close his mills and drive him out of the "3. The producer of cotton in the fields desired to sell to the best bidders, and buy back the manufactured cloth at the cheap-

est rates quoted in the markets of all

"To reconcile these great and laudable intersts into a harmonious national policy has been at every stage of our history, and still continues to be, a task worthy of the ablest minds, and of the purest and highest patriotism. It is unfortunate that political partisanship has so often, for mere temporary and personal success, dealt with the greatest and most vital questions of the world's advancement. The relations between the productions of the earth as they leave the field and their condition when manufactured for the use of man, rest upon principles far above and beyond the expediency and necessity of parties. That line of policy which comes nearest the promotion of prosperity and comfort of the whole people of the commonwealth may safely be accepted as the true one. No one will contend that the absence of manufacturing plants would promote the prosperity of the American people. It is beyond doubt that the closer the market is brought to the farmer for his agricultural productions, the more he will save in the matter of transportation, and the better it will be for his neighborhood. Diversity of employment among laborers and success in all the channels of human thought and action, so in-

all the branches of mechanical as well as agricultural industry." Mr. Voorhees then quoted from the pub-lic utterances of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson upon the subject of protection to home industries. From the remainder of his address the following extracts are taken:

dispensable to national strength and re-

nown, can only be secured by opening up

THE GREAT FACT OF PROTECTION. "I have cited the opinions of the men who formed the government and took part in its early administration, in order to show the auspices under which encouragement and protection were first extended to American manufacturers. Differences have existed and been exhaustively discussed as to the methods by which these ends were to be attained, but not as to the ends thmeselves. Every school of statesmanship, from the foundation of the government to the present time, has admitted the duty of fostering, encouraging and protecting the manufacturing industries. I am not here to discuss the different politics which have from time to time een advanced, but the great fact of protection, whether as an incident to the raising of revenue or in a bolder and more firect form, is a part of American history and American progress.

"Freedom of trade has a seductive sound but if it be not reciprocal and of equal advantage among nations, it is attractive lated. The law requires that all miners in members responsible for it that they had tasks that is too hard fer their delicate citizens. Public sympathy was with the only in sound, and nothing more. The pol-

icy of a wise government is necessar! the one of self-interest, and it has a trust to perform in care of its own people fore carrying its benevolence to others. The policy of a free and unrestricted exchange and sale of commodities between mercial countries has for the last fifty years especially been the treme of eulogy on the part of British writers and statesmen, but it cannot be forgotten that this policy was never advanced on the part of Great Britain until, by hundreds of years of not merely protective but prohibi-tory legislation, she had so fostered and built up her home industries, and at the same time so cheapened the wages of labor that competition on the part of other nations was no longer feared.
"The relations which the Southern States

bear to the great questions of production manufacture are of vital and overshadowing importance. Here stretches through many degrees of longitude and latitude that mighty cotton belt which startled and revolutionized the trade of the world less than a century ago; whose fields with their tinted blossoms are richer and more valuable to mankind than all the mines of gold and diamond fields of the earth. • • But there is a far higher remuneration than has ever been given by cotton yet in store for the laborer, the manufacturer, the bouth and the entire country. In the midst of the cotton plantations themselves there is a career for manufacturing development such as the world has not yet seen. . . "We have seen the manufacturer of New England, at a long distance from a pro-ductive base of supplies, turn a sterile coun-try into the seat of culture, refinement and wealth. Why shall not the South put forth its energies and reap the same and a far greater reward? Here the cotton grows up to the doorstep of your mills, and supply and demand clasp hands together. The average exportation during the

years from these wonderful to England and other European port has been over 3,000,000 bales per annum, while to the mills of New England and other Northern States another million have been annually carried away from your midst, and from the best manuacturing region on the globe. It is my firm elief that this policy on the part of the South will not long continue. Sooner or later I expect to see those principles of legislation which have filled other sections with prosperity applied to the manufactur-ing interests of the South. The spirit of even-handed justice seems to call for this, The manufactories of the Eastern and Middle States were nurtured by the govern-ment when unable to stand alone. I am prepared to say that, within proper and safe limits, and with primary consideration for the agriculturist as the foundation and beginning of everything, the same policy of encouragement which has heretofore, in general, marked our legislation should now e continued to the infant induscries of the South and West. There is such a thing as fair play in the history of a people, and the time has now come for the South, in my opinion, to enjoy its fruits."

# MOBS AND THE MILITARY.

Methods That Would Be Superior to Those Now Employed. Pittsburg Dispatch.

'It is a question in my mind whether the military method of dealing with mobs is accompanied by the best results," said a manufacturer yesterday. "Personally, I believe that more good can be done by the proper exercise of civil authority. By prop-er exercise I do not mean dealing with riot and disorder in a sugar-coated way, but striking right at the root of the trouble. We allow a riot to assume grave proportions; then, after a lot of red tape has been handled, the militia is called to the scene of the trouble. What is the result? Either the mobs disperse at the sight of cold steel and guns—for mobs, as a rule, do not care to fight in that way—and the militia, arriving, finds nothing of what was reported. Or, aggravated by some action of the rioters, the militia may fire, killing a number, and then receive the condemnaa number, and then receive the cor tion of the country for what may be con-strued to be hasty or ill-advised action. What kind of encouragement is this for those in the ranks of the militia? Would it strengthen their sense of duty to pre-serve order? I think that we should arrest offenders against the peace and not shoot them. One thousand or two thousand special police, physically suited for the emergency, who know how to use their clubs and their fists, and their Winchesters if accustomed to it, would afford a much easier way of quieting a riot. They could go among a crowd and arrest the offenders, and, the ringleaders once disposed of, make short work of a mob. On the other hand, if we are to continually rely upon military aid in quelling lawlessness, should not our laws be so shaped that riots could be stamped out immediately, without experi-ments by civil authorities? Don't you think the present custom of waiting until aid is ested, from the lowest rung in the official ladder to the highest, before the Governor can call upon the military is a great drawback to the proper exercise of authority? It is placing a great deal of responsibility and necessity for proper judg-ment upon the various officials. Some of ment upon the various officials. Some of them may not only be irresponsible, but also incapable of exercising proper judg-ment; and, in the meantime, while experi-ence is teaching him that he is wrong, thousands of dollars' worth of property may be destroyed. The Governor, as command-er-in-chief of the militia, and as a sworn officer of the commonwealth to see that its laws are respected, property protected and order maintained, should certainly have the right to fulfill his oath, and when he thinks or knows that a reign of disorder and riot is going on he should have, and has, for anything I have been able to find to the contrary, the power to call out the National Guard to support the law. If we must have military aid, let us have it obtained without such serious hindrances. The Governor, through his many aids and officers of his staff, can keep in touch with the situation, and need tack no information required to enable him to form his judgment. The military method is a sure way to stop a riot, but the proper exercise of civil authority and administering the penalty for lawbreaking is an effectual check on rioters. Curb the rioters, and you will have no more riots."

# AGAINST M'KINLEY.

Col. A. L. Conger Makes an Attack on the Governor's Presidential Boom. Akron (O.) Special.

The Beacon and Republican, Col. A. L. Conger's personal organ, came out with two-column editorial to-night denouncing Governor McKintey's presidential candidacy in the strongest terms and holding his record as Governor up to ridicule. Maj. Charles Dick, his campaign manager, comes in for a share of attention, and is roundly scored as a professional politician, with only selfish motives behind him. The following passages occur in the edi-

"The fact that Major McKinley has made such selections for his advisers and for the recipients of his official favors proves most clusively that he is not fitted for the presidency. As chief executive of the State Major McKinley is expected to be the lead-er of his party in the State, but he could come no nearer carrying Ohio as the presidential candidate in 1896 on the McKinley bill than could Senator Brice standing on the original Wilson bill as a platform. It is futile for the Republicans of Ohio to dash their heads against a stone wall."

He Is Practically Dead.

Philadelphia North American. When such donkeys as Rev. Mr. Cave project themselves into the living present men begin to doubt whether it might not have been better had the master spirits of that rebellion been severely dealt with, But such doubts are vain. They cannot be resolved. The proper course is to treat as dead such men as Mr. Cave, and not to make more of them than of any other ghost voicing its torment above ground, The late Mr. Cave cannot hurt anybody. He has been dead too long. Probably he was never dangerous except as a false teacher, and such men never mislead anybody except fools and persons who want to be misled. Cover him with the mantis of oblivion.

# Setting a Good Example.

Washington Post. Governor Matthews is to be congratulated upon the courageous and intelligent man-ner in which he is handling the Indiana labor disturbances. Without any effort at demagogy, he is ignoring the extreme demands of employers and strikers and carefully guarding the interests of the people. Governor Matthews is setting an admirable example for the chief executives of some other States where the law is defled and disorder prevails.

# A Brilliant Man Gone Wrong.

Philadelphia Inquirer. In politics and social ideas Mr. Reed seems to be on the wronk track, but he is one of the most brilliant preachers in America, and he has maintained, up to Sunday, his hold on his congregation that on many points was out of sympathy with

# Are Getting Tired.

New York Mail and Express. The people of this country are tolerant and patient, but the day is coming when they will cease to tolerate the men and the combinations that make violence their re-

#### sort to settle disputes about wages. More Fame for Indiana.

New York Recorder. The largest horse in the world has just died out in Indiana. The largest Democratic jackass halls from that State, and he, unfortunately, is alive and kicking. Pw the head on him!